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## FIGHTING THE EXCISE LAW

### PLANK IN DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION CAUSES MUCH DEBATE.

Shepard Men Fought Strenuously Against the Passage of a Law for the Sale of Liquor Sunday—Colonel Fellows Made a Telling Speech in Favor of Liberal Excise Laws—One Clause Agreed Upon.

Syracuse, Sept. 24.—Democratic found a clear sky, a cool atmosphere and a big crowd when they turned out this morning. The situation was about the same as last night. The Tammany headquarters banner swung across the street from the Vanderbilt house and the lobbies of the principal hotels were placarded with signs announcing where each candidate's headquarters were located. Flags were displayed liberally from house-tops and quite a number of buildings showed decorations. Alhambra hall, in which the convention met, was one mass of bunting inside. The number of chairs in the hall was increased to 2,300.

It was evident this morning from the manner in which the New York County Democracy men hustled about that they were here for fight. The leaders held frequent consultations among themselves and were also actively working among the up-state democrats. The fact that Senator Hill was championing their cause greatly stimulated them and gave them renewed hopes of success.

At 12:37 Chairman James W. Hinkley of the state committee called the convention to order. Senator Hill had not arrived. Prayer was offered by the Rev. A. H. Van Staaf.

Chairman Hinkley announced that he was directed by the state committee to say that the regular and Shepard delegates in Kings county were to be placed on the roll, the regulars to have two-thirds vote and the Shepards one-third vote.

Chairman Hinkley then announced, as the choice of the state committee for temporary chairman, the Hon. Perry Belmont, who was greeted with applause.

Mr. Belmont began a long speech by eulogizing Senator Hill for his unflinching devotion to party interests during the last campaign. He strongly advocated reform of the excise law and said what democrats seek legislation based on facts, experience and common sense.

The preachers and the churches, the brewers and the saloons, should act together, formulate, vote for and enforce a reasonable excise law. Sobriety is very important, but not more important than is personal freedom for sober men to buy, eat, drink and do what pleases them, if it does not infringe on the rights of others.

Mr. Belmont then discussed the silver question at length, showing that the position of the New York democracy had been vindicated by recent history. When Mr. Cleveland's name was mentioned, the applause lasted fully a minute. Hill's name drew out another burst of applause, as did that of Roosevelt P. Flower.

Secretary DeForest began the reading of the temporary roll-call immediately after Mr. Belmont's speech. Contrary to expectations, when the New York district was reached there was no public notice of a contest until the clerk had read the entire Tammany delegation. During the reading the Tammany men looked at each other as if amazed, but the amazement was tempered when, just as the clerk started calling Niagara county, ex-Secretary Fairchild arose and said:

"I present the contest for thirty-five seats held by the New York delegation, just read."

There was a burst of applause which lasted for some minutes, and then the chairman said: "Referred to the committee on contested seats, when appointed."

In Queens county ex-Mayor Gleason made notice of a contest, and when Richmond was called a delegate said that contesting delegations there had agreed upon the same representation as had been agreed upon in Kings county, and they desired their names on the roll. This was referred to the committee on credentials. These were all the contests noted.

Mr. Sulzer moved that the rules of the last assembly govern the convention, and the motion was adopted.

The usual resolutions were offered in relation to the appointment of committees. James D. Bell of Kings county made chairman of the committee on credentials, and ex-Secretary of State Frank Rice of the committee on platform.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy moved that when the convention adjourn it be until 10 a. m. to-morrow. There were cries of "No," "No," from the back part of the hall, but the resolution was declared carried. Some delay followed while the committee were filed.

After the appointment of the usual committees Dr. Edward Storck of Buffalo presented the following proposed excise plank and it was referred to the committee on platform:

We ask of the state legislature to pass a uniform, reasonable license law, with a proviso for local option. The revenues of such license shall go to the local poor funds of the cities and the towns in the state. We further ask that the legislature amend and modify the Sunday laws now upon the statute books in such a form that the enforcement thereof will not be oppressive or obnoxious to any class of our people and not prove destructive to any business interest in our state. Such laws should be in conformity with the spirit of the constitution and laws of our country that guarantee personal liberty and equal rights to all citizens. Sunday laws should designate the Sabbath as a day of devotion, rest and recreation.

The provisions of the law should protect

test the people in their religious exercises and devotion on the Sabbath day. The sale of liquor in any kind should be prohibited in all places during church hours and divine service. After 2 o'clock the day should be made free for rest and recreation of the people in the interest of good morals and labor as well as capital.

At 1:50 p. m. the convention adjourned till 10 a. m. to-morrow.

The committee on permanent organization met to-night. The committee will report ex-Governor Flower as the permanent chairman of the convention. The committee on credentials before whom the contests for admission were carried met at 7:30 p. m. Senator Hill was an interested spectator. After the contests in Oswego and in Queens county had been considered the contest of the state democracy for a representation from New York city was taken up. Charles Fairchild opened for the state democracy. Thomas F. Grady responded in behalf of Tammany. He spoke in impassioned tones. Mr. Fairchild said his side did not desire to reply to Mr. Grady. Ex-Mayor Gilroy said that if the state democracy were satisfied with the presentation of the cases his organization was. Chairman Belmont then declared the contest closed and the committee went into executive session.

The plank which will be most talked about in the coming campaign—that relating to excise and Sunday observance has been framed. Weeks have been spent in its preparation and the brains of the party have struggled with hundreds of suggestions. The plank is intended to be acceptable to the German-Americans and other liberal minded people without offending the more straight-laced democrats. It is most cleverly worded. The plank has been submitted to the German-Americans as it is satisfactory to the Tammany democrats, who announced some time ago that they were out for legislation to do away with Rooseveltism.

Just how the democrats of the rural districts will take it is a question which the November election will solve. The plank is a slight modification of the following, which was submitted by the committee of the German-American organization of the city of New York:

"The democratic party, being as it ever has been strictly in favor of the respectful observance of Sunday, especially by abstaining from all save necessary labor and avocations and yet mindful of the right of every citizen to the enjoyment of worship and comforts and recreations according to his own conscience and wishes as far as compatible with due regard to the beliefs and desires of others, we promise to endeavor to obtain from this coming legislature a law which will enable each community to determine for itself by popular vote whether the sale of food, beverages and other necessities shall be permitted on the first day of the week, during certain hours, and in a manner so restricted as not to interfere with religious observance to the specification by statute."

Senator Hill is throwing all his influence in favor of admitting the state democracy contestants, and so bitter is the fight that Mr. Hill and ex-Lieutenant Governor Sheehan, who represents Senator Murphy and Mr. Croker, scarcely speak to each other. The general belief is that Tammany will be compelled to swallow the bitter pill, and that the state democracy will be given one-third of New York city's representation.

Perry Belmont, who acted to-day as temporary chairman, is said to be in training for the next gubernatorial nomination.

The state as it stands to-night is: For secretary of state, General Horatio C. King of Kings; for attorney general, Daniel Griffin of Jefferson; for state treasurer, John H. Judson of Fulton; for comptroller, Augustus F. Scheu of Erie; for state engineer and surveyor, George Clinton Wade of Oneida; for judge of the court of appeals, Alton B. Parker of Ulster.

The committee on resolutions met to-night. The session was a protracted one, the excise plank causing much debate. The excise plank, which was drawn up in advance for the consideration of the committee, met with considerable opposition, owing to its quiet tones.

While apparently a large number of the committee were in favor of declaring for the passage of a law permitting the sale of liquor, etc., at certain hours on Sunday and also a condemnation of the policy of the Tammany party, the committee on the excise plank, which was drawn up in advance for the consideration of the committee, met with considerable opposition, owing to its quiet tones.

A committee consisting of E. M. Shepard, R. P. Flower, J. R. Fellows, Walter Lyman and Daniel E. Lockwood was appointed to draw up a special excise plank and report to the whole committee to-morrow.

The platform declares gold and silver the only legal tender; denounces all money not convertible into coin; favors the gradual retirement of greenbacks; declares against the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and favors the improvement of state canals.

One clause of the excise plank which was specially agreed upon reads:

"We condemn the hypocrisy of the republican party in persistently refusing to enforce the excise and Sunday closing laws in republican cities, while demanding such enforcement elsewhere."

The committee on contested seats, after two hours of executive session spent in a heated and bitter discussion, in which the Tammany leaders, Senator Hill and others, took part, gave the Grace-Fairchild people one-fifth representation. It was declared, however, that the Tammany Hall organization was the regular one.

## IRISH NATIONALISTS MEET

### THE GREAT CONVENTION OPENED IN CHICAGO YESTERDAY.

Mayor Fitzpatrick Strolled in Leisurely—The Famous "Number One" Occupied a Back Seat—There Was Only One Woman Delegate—Warm Words Delivered in Favor of Ireland's Freedom From the Irish Yoke.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—An important convention of Irishmen assembled to-day in the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian association. It was in response to a call, recognizing the critical position of home rule and desiring a convention of Irish societies of all kinds, political, social, beneficial and literary. Over 1,000 delegates were chosen, of whom a goodly number are on hand.

Mayor Fitzpatrick of New Orleans strolled in leisurely past the block and took a seat in the left wing. Close behind him came O'Donovan Rossa, the old time revolutionist, looking less force and more aged than of yore. General Matthew Kerwin, ex-collector of the port of New York, came in with William Lyman of the same city, treasurer of the National league.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians was next represented by President Patrick O'Neill of Philadelphia, and the national secretary, N. D. Slattery of Albany. After a while the visitors began to pour in steadily, among whom were J. M. Connor of Boston and Patrick F. Butler of Hartford.

A flutter of excitement marked the entrance of the solitary woman delegate, Fanny O'Grady, who represented the United Daughters of Erin. Unrecognized, save by very few, P. J. Tynan, whose name is linked with the tragedy of Phoenix park, and who as "Number One" is known the world over, came in and quietly took a seat in the rear.

During the interval of waiting for delegates to arrive fully a hundred cablegrams and domestic dispatches, wishing success to the new movement, were received and some of the more significant were subsequently read to the convention.

In calling the convention to order M. J. O'Connell, chairman of the local committee, said that it was a spontaneous congress of people of the Irish born race. Irish-Americans were satisfied with the parliamentary campaign on the other side, and for the further fact that the parliamentary party had betrayed its supporters and proved faithless to its trust. This was greeted with loud applause, which was renewed when the speaker concluded by prophesying that out of this convention would be born and established an Irish republic built on the plans of this great republic.

Ex-Congressman John F. Finerty of this city was greeted with prolonged applause on being presented as temporary chairman. The original and subsequent calls were read by John P. Sutton of New York, secretary of the Irish National League of America, together with a resume of the telegraphic dispatches.

As Secretary Sutton read the cablegrams he omitted the names of the signers. A delegate from New York demanded to know who signed the messages, and the secretary brusquely responded: "None of your business. The men who signed these messages are not going to expose themselves to the British government." This was applauded by a portion of the convention and there were no further interruptions.

The reading of the dispatches finished, Chairman Finerty delivered the opening address. Briefly reviewing the successes of the Irish people in the past, he said that whenever the Irish fought the British on the open field they lost less people than they had lost since the passage of the union act. Fenians were the first body that ever made the English government listen to reason. (Applause.) England had passed a sort of home rule bill, but between it and Ireland there was a barrier of terror and tyranny. While that barrier stood there was no chance for the Irish to obtain even a modicum of justice. Should the great Irish race give up the struggle because the house of lords said that it should remain enslaved? There were cries of "No!" in response to this interrogatory, and the speaker went on to say that the "noes" came from twenty million Irish hearts on this continent and from fifty millions more of Irish hearts in whose hearts beat in sympathy with Ireland's struggle. There were some who thought that the convention might do something to implicate the government of the United States with England. Did the display of stars and stripes before them, did the showing of national colors all about them, intimate that they intended to do anything that would harass the American government? (Cries of "No.") Hundreds of places in the United States bore the name of Lafayette, who broke the neutrality laws to aid the struggle for American independence.

What neutrality laws did England observe when in our war she gave her colors and her ships under false pretenses to sweep American vessels from the sea? What neutrality laws did she observe when she enlisted men in this country to help her beat the czar in the Crimea?

"Neutrality laws stand as nothing against a nation's freedom," went on the speaker, while the audience cheered and shouted in turn, "else what means these overwhelming manifestations of sympathy for Cuba throughout our country? I am about as loyal as any man to the American flag and a resister of American laws, with De Kalb and with Pulaski and hail the superb vision of a hundred thousand armed men breaking the neutrality laws to liberate Cuba of a half million, breaking them in behalf of Ireland's independence. (Great cheering.) We are

here to proclaim to the world that the Irish race is neither dead nor disheartened. We are not of a breed that runs out. There are more of us now than ever before. We are a wall of fire that can never be extinguished. We are here to consolidate all forces for an aggressive move against England whenever we can strike her under the law of nations. She is surrounded by enemies. France, Germany, Russia, all hate her. For twenty-five years the foreign policy of America had not been what it should be and if the government had been as patriotic as is the American nation the day that the British marines landed in Corinto would have heard the broadside of the American fleet."

"From to-day," continued the speaker, "let us inaugurate the new movement for the work for the establishment of an Irish republic free and independent."

The chairman resumed his seat amid applause. Then committees were appointed and the convention took an hour's recess. When it reassembled the committee on permanent organization reported in favor of continuing the temporary officers and John T. Finerty resumed the chair. A large number of lagging delegates appeared at the afternoon session and the Auditorium was crowded.

The afternoon session was of less than an hour's duration and was devoted to routine business. A cable dispatch from London signed Ryan and reading: "The Irishmen of London are with you in the Irish cause. Let us act unitedly and all will be won." evoked loud applause. Several additional greetings from Boston, Philadelphia, Albany, New York, Augusta, Ga., San Francisco, Holyoke, Mass., and other cities were read by Secretary Sutton. Some pledged funds without limit for an earnest effort to free Ireland, others urged the convention to ask for nothing more than complete independence and to accept nothing less. Others voiced the sentiment "complete separation, no matter by what means accomplished." A long dispatch from the Emmet Guard of Philadelphia, ended: "The new movement must end in the complete autonomy of Ireland." About 700 delegates, representing every state, were in attendance at the afternoon session. The delegates will reassemble to-morrow.

## ON THE RAIL FIELD.

### Results of the Games in the Big League Yesterday.

At Washington—Stardust saved the game for New York by making a great catch of Demont's hard liner in the eighth after two runs had been scored. James, a new player from the Virginia league, pitched for Washington to-day and hit extremely well. He hit safely only five times. McGuire made a home run. The game was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness. The score:

Washington . . . 1 0 0 0 2 0 2-6  
New York . . . 1 0 2 0 0 4 0-2-5

Hits—Washington 10, New York 5. Errors—Washington 1, New York 1. Batteries—James and McGuire; Clark and Doyle.

At Baltimore—The Philadelphia looked like a sure winner to-day. Darkness caused the game to be called at the end of the ninth with the score a tie. The score:

Boston . . . 0 0 1 0 3 1 0 1-7  
Philadelphia . . . 3 0 0 0 0 4 0 0-7

Hits—Baltimore 12, Philadelphia 6. Errors—Baltimore 0, Philadelphia 6. Batteries—McMahon and Robinson; Orth and Clements.

At St. Louis—Again the disorganized Browns were beaten by the superior work of the Cincinnati at every point. The score:

Hits—St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 11. Errors—St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 3. Batteries—Kissinger and Miller; Rheins, Vaughn and Kehoe.

At Louisville—The Pittsburghs won again to-day on lucky hits. The score:

Louisville . . . 0 0 2 0 1 0 2 0-5  
Pittsburgh . . . 0 0 0 3 0 4 0 0-7

Hits—Louisville 9, Pittsburgh 8. Errors—Louisville 6, Pittsburgh 3. Batteries—McDermott and Spies; Foreman and Mack.

At Brooklyn—The Brooklyn won a tiresome game to-day from the Boston. The score:

Brooklyn . . . 3 1 1 0 0 5 1 0-11  
Boston . . . 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1-2

Hits—Brooklyn 13, Boston 10. Errors—Brooklyn 0, Boston 4. Batteries—Abbey and Grim; Stettin and Ryan.

## Library Directors Meet.

A meeting of the board of directors of the free public library was held last evening at the library building. A. Maxcy Horie presided in the absence of Mayor Hendrick. The meeting was an unusually full one. The business done consisted in approving bills and hearing the reports of committees. The new room on the second floor, to be devoted to periodicals, will be opened about October 1, and the rooms on the first floor will then be devoted entirely to the reference library.

## Receivers Resign.

Milwaukee, Sept. 24.—Late this afternoon the receivers of the Northern Pacific railway tendered their resignations. On September 27 the United States court will hear their requests to resign and will decide upon their successors.

## Will Ride to San Francisco.

Fall River, Sept. 24.—J. H. V. Witts, the bicyclist, who made such good time to Portsmouth last spring, is preparing to undertake a much harder ride. On Friday next he starts on his wheel for San Francisco, intending to ride thirty and return over 5,000 miles, in sides of forty-eight days, going through New Mexico and then attempting to break the record on his return.

## THREE LABORERS KILLED

### BURIED UNDER TONS OF EARTH IN A CAVE-IN IN MERIDEN.

The Foreman of the Gang is Alleged to be Blame—Carelessness Was the Cause—As Soon as the Accident Was Known Hundreds Were at the Scene and Nearly Caused a Second Accident.

Meriden, Sept. 24.—Three foreigners employed as laborers by the city were buried in a sewer trench on Camp street in this city this afternoon. The men were Andrew Pruzkyskaw and Jacob Wuylykaw, Poles, and Mario Bondanzo, an Italian. All were young men and had been employed by Alfred Birdsey, foreman of one of the sections. The accident was said to be due to the negligence of the foreman in not having the sides of the trench properly plank.

About 4:30 when twenty men were at work in the trench twenty feet deep the sides of the trench caved in for a distance of about twelve feet. The three unfortunate men who were at work on the section which fell in were buried under tons of earth. Those workmen at hand had narrow escapes, but succeeded in getting out of the pit without injury. Not a cry was heard from those buried under the earth. It was soon discovered who the victims of the cave-in were and the gang of laborers were immediately set to work to get at the unfortunate victims. The trench was dug out in thirty minutes and the three dead men were reached. They were carried out and taken to their homes. Their faces were almost black, showing that they had been suffocated. It was thought that there was a fourth man buried in the trench, but the missing laborer was found at his home, he not having returned to work in the afternoon. Coroner Mix of New Haven was notified this evening and will come to this city to-morrow and make an investigation.

Those who witnessed the accident and were acquainted with the way the work was carried on seem to fix the responsibility of the accident upon the foreman, Birdsey. When the city recently decided to build its own sewers instead of letting contractors, the work was placed in the hands of Superintendent George Williams of the department of sewers. The latter employed foremen on each section. The foremen have been severely criticized for not having the trench planked as it should have been when the trench had been dug to such a depth as it was. The earth which the laborers were removing was thrown up on the right side of the trench, where it is said the pavement was not level and had been gradually sinking.

The news of the accident spread through the town like wildfire and brought hundreds of people to the scene. The crowd pressed in towards the section where the laborers were buried and nearly caused a second cave-in. Two of the men, Pruzkyskaw and Wuylykaw, were married. The latter leaves four children besides a widow.

## Large Offer of Gold.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24.—The national banks of Philadelphia have offered to deposit \$1,500,000 in gold with the United States treasury in this city in exchange for greenbacks. Sub-Treasurer Bigler stated to-day that negotiations are pending, and he thinks it probable that the money will be accepted by the government in a few days. Meanwhile he will not disclose the names of the banks.

## Consular Civil Service.

Washington, Sept. 24.—In accordance with the terms of the proclamation of the president published yesterday placing the consular service under a modified civil service, Secretary Olney to-day designated the board whose duty it shall be to conduct the necessary examinations. These members will be the third assistant secretary of state, the solicitor of the department and the chief of the consular bureau, or the persons for the time being discharging the duties of those officers.

## HIS THIRTIETH.

A well known business man, an event of general interest is the fact that Jacob F. Shieffele, the well known State street meat marketman, to-day celebrates his thirtyeth year of business life in his present store, opposite the "Journal and Courier" office. Mr. Shieffele continues to be a most genial and popular tradesman, and possesses the high esteem of the public. When he began business there was but one meat market besides his on State street.

## Driven With Business.

Wallford, Sept. 24.—Several of the departments of the Stimson, Hall, Miller & Co. here are working overtime. The concern is at present experiencing tremendous business, and it has become necessary to run the departments overtime in order to get the orders filled.

## Baptist Assembly.

This Howard avenue Baptist church will hold its annual Baptist supper this evening beginning at 8 o'clock. After the supper there will be some speaking.

## Well Attended.

The auction sale by J. L. Nesbit, the Temple street liveyman, of a number of horses and wagons that have been used on the Short Beach route during the summer, was quite successful. Next season he expects to use the horseless carriage on his Short Beach route.

## OF LOCAL INTEREST.

### The cooler wave has reached us at last.

McKee, the newsdealer, has the Ladies' Home Journal for October. At the superior court yesterday Judge Hall, upon motion of Attorney M. F. Tyler, accepted the minute of respect in honor of the late Governor L. B. Morris, which were adopted at the special bar meeting held Friday afternoon. He ordered them spread upon the records of the court.

Upon motion of Prof. G. D. Watrous, David E. Fitzgerald, law school '95, was admitted to the bar yesterday by the superior court. Mr. Fitzgerald was not twenty-one years of age when the other graduates were admitted.

Miss Pauline Skiff has returned from her summer home in Ken' and entered school in Amherst, Mass.

The engagement of Miss Hattie Ham-burger of New York and J. C. Goldbaum of this city is announced.

Mrs. Joseph J. Kelly of 100 Minor street has returned from a two weeks' visit with friends in Waterbury.

W. J. Connor, bass singer at the Church of the Messiah, has left for his home in England for a two months' absence.

Franklin H. Hart and family, who have been staying at Pine Orchard this summer, have returned to their home, 335 Orange street.

Prof. W. F. Blackman of this city has been engaged to lecture before the Meriden University Extension Center during the coming winter upon "The Negro," "Immigration," "The City," "Crime," "Wages and Factory System," and "Socialism" and "Anarchism."

Mr. Steiner, the Chapel street music dealer, is having plans prepared for a handsome dwelling which is to be built on Lyon street.

Contracts have been awarded for the construction of a handsome one-family house which is to be built in West Haven by William R. Crane.

Plans are being made by Architect L. Hayne for a fine two-family house which is to be constructed at the corner of Edgewood avenue and Nott street for J. D. Manning.

Brent K. Yates, Yale law school '93, and who was connected with J. W. Lowe's drug store for a time, is meeting with marked success already in his law practice in Omaha, Neb., where he is located.

A writ of attachment for \$1,500 was served in Meriden yesterday morning on N. J. St. Cyr by Constable Webster, at the instance of James D. Dewell and Frank C. Bushnell of New Haven through their attorney, James D. Dewell, Jr. The writ is returnable to the October term of the New Haven city court.

Conductor F. W. Tolles of the Naugatuck railroad is on duty again after several months' absence on account of illness.

Melville S. Wadhams, the assigning printer, filed in the probate court yesterday a statement of his assets and liabilities. The liabilities amount to \$1,260.10. The assets consisting of printing presses, type, etc., are placed at \$1,192.

John McQueeney, the first captain of the Kansas City police, died in Kansas City, Mo., last Thursday from injuries received in falling on a sidewalk. Captain McQueeney was well known in New Haven, having frequently visited this city. His relatives here are his nieces, the Misses Maggie and Ella McQueeney and nephew, Patrick McQueeney of 755 Grand avenue.

Judge Platt of Meriden is back from his stay in the Adirondacks.

Judge Hubbard of Wallford was in town yesterday.

## HURLED FROM AN ENGINE.

### A New Haven Locomotive Fireman Severely Injured.

F. L. Peabody, twenty-two years old, of No. 40 Spring street, this city, is a fireman on an express engine on the New York railroad. The train was running through the Fourth avenue tunnel early yesterday morning. It had reached Fifty-sixth street, when it gave a lurch and the fireman was hurled from the engine. He screamed as he fell, and the engineer stopped the train as quickly as was possible. About a hundred yards back in the tunnel the fireman was found unconscious. His right ankle and left leg were broken and his head was lacerated. He was taken in an ambulance to the Flower hospital, New York, where it was said the chances of his recovery were slight. Last evening he was still alive, but very low.

## COOL SPELL TO BE A BRIEF ONE.

### A Prediction That We Are to Have Another Hot Wave.

The cold wave which was promised by the weather bureau has materialized. The thermometer at 8 o'clock yesterday morning registered 59 degrees, against 78 degrees at the same hour the day before, a fall of 19 degrees. The maximum temperature Monday was 90 degrees. Observer Meyers of the local weather station said yesterday that the cold wave will last but a few days, when warm weather will again prevail.

## Mrs. Penfield Honored.

The Sultan of Turkey has conferred upon Mrs. Penfield, wife of the Hon. Frederic C. Penfield (formerly city editor of the Hartford Courant) who is now diplomatic agent and consul-general of the United States at Cairo, Egypt, the cordon of the Cheifak, set with small jewels.

This decoration is of very high rank and the feeling manifested at Cairo by Egyptian officials at the intelligence is reported to be extremely gratifying.

## Funeral in Guilford.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Parnell Chittenden, widow of the late E. Frank Chittenden of North Guilford, was held at the Dudley residence at 2 p. m. yesterday. There was a large attendance.

## STREET PAVEMENTS AGAIN

### WEST CHAPEL AND ORANGE STREET TO BE PAVED WITH ASPHALT.

Interesting and Spicy Session of the Board of Aldermen—Talk About Aspersions and Insinuations—Other Meetings Held Last Night.

Nineteen of the twenty-four members of the board of aldermen were present last evening when Mayor Hendrick called the special meeting of that body to order. The absentees were Aldermen Bromley, Blakeslee, Leary, Shanley and Benham. After a number of minor petitions had been read and disposed of, a communication was read from the mayor recommending that the committee on ordinances be instructed to formulate one or more ordinances empowering the board of public works to water the streets of the city and assess the property owners for the cost thereof. Accompanying the communication was the opinion of Corporation Counsel Ely to the effect that such ordinances were necessary. In view of the fact that communication was accepted, its recommendations adopted and the entire matter referred to the committee on ordinances.

The question of the construction of a sewer on Stevens street, between Sylvan and Davenport avenues, was productive of considerable discussion. The committee on sewers reported in favor of the sewer and their report was accepted at the last meeting of the board of aldermen. The councilmen, however, decided to recommit the matter to the committee on sewers on the ground that there was no outlet for the proposed sewer. The aldermen last evening, on motion of Alderman Macdonald, decided to adhere to its former action and not concur with the councilmen.

In advocating the acceptance of the report of the committee Alderman Macdonald stated that he had had a similar experience with a piece of property he owned. "When," said he, "the sewer was ordered through Sherman avenue and Oak street I did not oppose it, although I owned a piece of property nearly 600 feet distant from the sewer, and was liable to assessment on both streets. I did not intend to build for some time and consequently the sewer would not do me any good, but I did not oppose the petition for the sewer, despite the fact that I would have to pay my sewer assessment for no personal benefit, and yet I considered that the people who had built up their little homes about there had a right to all the conveniences which could be secured for them, and therefore I was willing to contribute my mite towards their comfort. The case of the Stevens street sewer is similar, and I hope that this board will adhere to its former action in the matter."

The aldermen also unanimously voted to reimburse to the amount of about \$1,500 the board of public works for the expense incurred by that department of the city government in preserving the elm trees of the city from the ravages of the elm tree beetles during the past summer.

All the recommendations of the committee on streets formulated at the meeting of that committee Monday evening were adopted without discussion until the report recommending that West Chapel street be paved with sheet asphalt from York to Nott streets was reached. This report was the cause of considerable discussion and was also finally accepted.

When the report had been read it was moved that the report of the committee be accepted and the recommendation adopted and also that the recommendations be given leave to withdraw. Alderman Keyes argued that unless the majority of the residents of that street desired sheet asphalt he should vote against the report. He said further that he understood that fifty-nine residents of the street desired vitrified brick, while only thirty-four wanted sheet asphalt. He also said that he had been told that a number of those who had changed from brick pavement to sheet asphalt because they had been told that unless they withdrew their objection to sheet asphalt they would not get any kind of pavement. He also added that in this country the will of the majority should rule and that it was not a question of how many feet was owned by the property owners, but whether the majority was in favor of sheet asphalt or brick. He also argued that sheet asphalt was dangerous, slippery and possessed of no durability and further that the street ought to be widened and that this improvement was in contemplation.

Alderman Hamilton then presented the complete petition for sheet asphalt pavement, signed by sixty-four residents of the street, some of whom had also signed the petition for vitrified brick. After this had been read and ruled out by the mayor, it having been shown that it had not been before the court of common council and referred in due order to the committee on streets, Alderman Smith opposed the whole matter, claiming that sheet asphalt was not a proper pavement for any street in the city on which there were any tracks.

Alderman Macdonald stated that he wanted to record the wishes of his ward, and that he thought the statement that had been made to the effect that the people had signed the petition for sheet asphalt or they would get none at all, was made not with an intention of coercing the people, but because the matter had been hanging for so long—about two years. He argued in favor of an asphalt pavement, claiming that it was the only pavement which was impervious to frost and that it was the best kind of pavement through which to discover leaks in gas or other pipes underground. He also argued that as the majority of the property owners on the street apparently wanted asphalt, there was a large attendance.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)